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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/527,950	09/30/2005	Timothy P. Tully	17VV-137227	1059
68850 DON J. PELTC	7590 01/23/200)	EXAMINER		
	in, Richter & Hampton	DUTT, ADITI		
1300 I STREET, NW 11TH FLOOR EAST			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20005	1649		
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/23/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)	
10/527,950	TULLY ET AL.	
Examiner	Art Unit	
Aditi Dutt	1649	
	10/527,950 Examiner	10/527,950 TULLY ET AL. Examiner Art Unit

	Aditi Dutt	1649	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED <u>29 December 2008</u> FAILS TO PLACE THIS	APPLICATION IN CONDITION F	OR ALLOWANCE.	
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on application, applicant must timely file one of the following rapplication in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Apple for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 C periods:	replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit al (with appeal fee) in compliance	, or other evidence, w with 37 CFR 41.31; or	hich places the (3) a Request
a) The period for reply expires <u>6</u> months from the mailing date	of the final rejection.		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adno event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire la Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (I MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f	dvisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in ter than SIX MONTHS from the mailing b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE	date of the final rejection	on.
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date of have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extrumer 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	ension and the corresponding amount of hortened statutory period for reply original controls.	of the fee. The appropria nally set in the final Office	ate extension fee e action; or (2) as
2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in compl filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exter Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed wi	sion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of the	
AMENDMENTS			
3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, be (a) They raise new issues that would require further core (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below (c) They are not deemed to place the application in bett appeal; and/or	isideration and/or search (see NOT w);	E below);	
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a c		cted claims.	
NOTE: <u>See continuation below</u> . (See 37 CFR 1.11		maliant Amandment (I	DTOL 224)
 The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.12 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): 		npliant Amendment (i	PTOL-324).
 Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s). Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be all non-allowable claim(s). 		imely filed amendmer	nt canceling the
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is proved the status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows: Claim(s) allowed:		be entered and an ex	xplanation of
Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: 1-4,6-10,12-15,19-22 and 24. Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 17,18 and 25. AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to or showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary 	vercome <u>all</u> rejections under appea and was not earlier presented. Se	ll and/or appellant fails ee 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1)	s to provide a).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after er	ntry is below or attach	ed.
 The request for reconsideration has been considered but <u>See explanation below.</u> 		condition for allowan	ce because:
12. ☐ Note the attached Information <i>Disclosure Statement</i>(s). (13. ☐ Other:	PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)		
/Jeffrey Stucker/	/A. D./		
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1649	Examiner, Art Unit 1649		

Continuation of 11

Does not place the application for condition of allowance because:

103(a)

1) The rejections of claims 1, 3-7, 9-12, 14 and 16 as obvious over Sheriff et al in view of Herzog et al. are maintained as Applicant's arguments have not been found to be persuasive. Applicant traverses the rejection alleging that Sheriff et al do not "characterize the results" the way "the Examiner's own improper independent analysis of the data" is presented. Specifically Applicant asserts that contrary to Examiner's assertion, Sheriff teaches that forskolin and NPY increase luciferase activity, and that this "may involve more than one member of CRE binding transcription factors". Additionally, Applicants allege that Examiner's conclusion that because CREB and NPY have known cognitive modulatory effects, "screening compounds for such function" is obvious and a motivation to the person of ordinary skill, is absolutely "ungrounded" and "simply impermissible". Also, Applicants continue to argue that Sheriff does "not teach or suggest screening a plurality of compounds for potential development as candidate cognitive enhancer compounds". Applicant further argues that Examiner's proposition on "hindsight reasoning" is "inapposite to the present facts", because Examiner has not identified any reason for the teaching of "a plurality of test compounds" in the prior art. Furthermore, Applicant alleges that the Examiner's comments on this limitation being in the preamble, and that testing a plurality of test compounds is required by screening, supports that the references do not "support a prima facie case of obviousness".

Applicant's arguments are fully considered, however, are not found to be persuasive. As stated in the previous Office Action, it is argued that Sheriff et al. demonstrate that the luciferase activity in control cells treated with NPY but not with forskolin is not significantly different from the activity elicited by control cells that are not treated with either forskolin or with NPY (Figure 5, 1st and 2nd bar). Additionally, the treatment of the transfected cells with NPY and forskolin results in a significant increase of luciferase activity as compared to control cells treated with forskolin but not with the NPY (Abstract; Results: Section 3.5; Figure 5, 5th and 6th bar). Applicant's allegation that Sheriff's teaching is contrary to Examiner's interpretation is mistaken because of comparable observations matching the requirements in the claimed method as shown in Figure 5. Furthermore, Sheriff's analysis of data showing that both forskolin and NPY increased luciferase activity is in reference to Figure 4A (see page 313, col 2, para 2). Figure 4A does not fully represent the claimed invention because it does not have the experimental group demonstrating the indicator activity in the presence of both forskolin and NPY. Moreover, The claims do not require that the test substance is not involving more than one member of CRE binding transcription factors, thus Applicant's arguments emphasizing this reasoning is irrlevant. Furthermore, it is reiterated that because CREB and NPY are important regulators in cognitive function and because the combined references teach that NPY stimulates the CREB pathway, a person of ordinary skill would be motivated to test for enhancer compounds like NPY.

Also, it is reiterated that "screening a plurality of compounds" is part of the preamble of the claim reciting the screening method that reflects a general feature of any screening protocol without providing further limitations to the invention. Additionally, screening implies testing more than one compound. Therefore, the addition of the limitation "plurality of compounds" does not add any distinct limitation to the claimed method, rather is redundant. Because the combined references teach the inventive method steps for reasons explained above, there is no requirement that an "express, written motivation to combine must appear in prior art references before a finding of obviousness." See Ruiz v. A.B. Chance Co., 357 F.3d 1270, 1276, 69 USPQ2d 1686, 1690 (Fed. Cir. 2004). **>See MPEP § 2141 and § 2143 for guidance regarding establishment of a prima facie case of obviousness. Thus, contrary to Applicant's contention, a proper prima facie case of obviousness was established and the claimed invention stand rejected over the combined teachings of the prior art.

2) The rejections of claims 19(a-k), and 20-24 as obvious over Sheriff et al in view of Herzog et al. and further in view of Barad et al. are maintained as Applicant's arguments have not been found to be persuasive.

Applicant maintains the prior arguments stating that neither Sheriff nor Herzog teaches or suggests screening a plurality of compounds to determine the ability of compounds to enhance the CREB pathway and identify the compounds as a candidate cognitive enhancer compound based on the claimed invention, nor does Barad remedy the deficiencies.

Applicant's arguments are fully considered but not found to be persuasive for reasons explained above As stated in the previous Office Action it is reiterated that it would have been obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method for elevating Y1 message in neuroblastoma cells as taught by Sheriff et al., by using hippocampal neurons, or hippocampal slices as taught by Barad et al., and be motivated to do so because neurons are individual cells that would elicit the CREB dependent gene expression in a cell specific manner.

3) 2) The rejections of claims 2, 8 and 13 as obvious over Sheriff et al in view of Herzog et al. and further in view of Barad et al. are maintained.

Applicant maintains the same argument as stated in the previous response that neither Sheriff nor Herzog teaches or suggests screening a plurality of compounds to determine the ability of compounds to enhance the CREB pathway and identify the compounds as a candidate cognitive enhancer compound based on the claimed invention, nor does Barad remedy the deficiencies. Applicant's arguments have not been found to be persuasive for reasons explained above.

Claim objection

Following claims are objected:

Claim 1: has a typo in step 'c)' line 1, that recites "....determined in step c)" instead of "b)".

Claim 19: is amended (see step '1)', line 1. Thus the status of the claim should state "Currently Amended".

Continuation Sheet (PTO-303)

Application No.

Claim 24: depends from a cancelled claim 23.